

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CEMA NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION CONVENES

LD182344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A session of section two of the CEMA standing commission for nuclear technology instruments, equipment, and standardization has opened in Warsaw. This is another working meeting of experts who coordinate the practical cooperation of the socialist countries in this significant sphere of atomistics. The discussion includes three groups of issues: The first one deals with control and measuring apparatus for nuclear power plants; the second one with equipment for nuclear medicine; and the third one with nuclear equipment used in scientific and research work and in various spheres of modern industry.

CEMA PROTOCOL SIGNED ON DRUG TESTING, ANALYSIS

AU161934 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Text] The CEMA Permanent Health Committee conference of experts, which dealt with the introduction, uniform testing, and evaluation of drugs, ended on Thursday, 30 August, in Papa. The heads of the delegations signed a protocol that contains a medium-term and long-term plan of activity and proposals for the uniform analysis of drugs. In particular, the conference of experts dealt for the first time with two groups of drugs, heart arrhythmia combating drugs and antianginal preparations. The proposals deal with pharmacological tests concerning these drugs, because uniform testing would accelerate utilization of the drugs.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALILE DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

AU191839 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, who leads the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the 39th UN General Assembly session, left today for New York.

ATA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALGERIA, TUNISIA

AU191841 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] An ATA delegation led by Taqo Zoto left today for a visit to the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria and the Republic of Tunisia at the invitation of the Algerian and Tunisian news agencies.

FILIPOV RETURNS FROM GDR, GREETED BY ALEKSANDROV

AU191537 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from the GDR where he paid an official, friendly visit.

Comrade Filipov was welcomed at the Sofia airport by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by members of the government, and by deputy ministers.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY GROUP

AU171649 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] On 17 September Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the leadership of the All-People Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship in connection with the 50th anniversary of founding the first Society of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. During the meeting Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-People Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, expressed cordial gratitude to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally for the great care and attention rendered to the movement of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

In his speech at the meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: Consistent implementation of the BCP's Leninist April strategy revealed new horizons in front of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship as an objective law and vital necessity of our social development. Our first party and state leader pointed out that the present and decisive stage of constructing the developed socialist society poses new requirements to the movement for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. He outlined the roads of intensifying its activity for further implementing the course of comprehensive cooperation and coming together between Bulgaria and the USSR.

FILIPOV RECEIVES PRC TRADE DELEGATION LEADER

AU141840 Sofia BTA in English 1811 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA) — Today, Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers received Ms. Chen Muhua, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of China and minister of foreign trade and foreign economic relations of China, the leader of the Chinese trade delegation on government level on a visit to this country.

Mr. Grisha Filipov gave a positive evaluation of the results of the trade talks held here and to the documents prepared for the signing of a trade agreement and a protocol for founding an intergovernmental Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation. The two parties to the talks expressed the mutual wish to encourage the development of trade, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries on a long-term basis. They discussed some concrete initiatives for broadening bilateral trade and economic cooperation and business contacts. Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade was also present at the talks.

Ms. Chen Muhua, the leader of the Chinese delegation was also received by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

MLADENOV RECEIVES CUBAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT BRAVO

FL191301 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia -- Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Mladenov has received Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] of Cuba. During the meeting, the two officials expressed their concern over the international situation, which has been worsened by the aggressive policy of Ronald Reagan's administration.

STANISHEV MEETS U.S. CP POLITBURO MEMBER

AU191946 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr George Meyers, member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of the United States, who is here on holiday. During the talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of friendship and unity, typical of the relations between the two parties, views and information were exchanged on topical problems and tasks of the internal and international activities of the BCP and the Communist Party of the United States.

FILIPOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN MINISTER VATSA

AU191910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Major General Maman Vatsa, member of the Supreme Military Command of Nigeria and minister of the federal capital territory Ikeja.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU191659 Sofia BTA in English 1557 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council, received the delegation of the Libyan-Bulgarian Friendship Society visiting Bulgaria, led by the society's chairman Mr Faraj ibin Jalil. During the talk the fruitful development of the relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Libya was underlined. Stress was laid on the role being played by the Libyan-Bulgarian and the Bulgaro-Libyan Friendship Society for the mutual acquaintance of the two peoples in all spheres of life and for the deepening of their friendly relations.

STATE COUNCIL HONORS TWO WITH DIMITROV ORDER

Grishin Merits Second Order

AU171822 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Comrade Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, for the second time with the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

The high distinction has been bestowed on Viktor Grishin for his merits in developing and strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our fraternal parties, countries, and peoples, and on his 70th birthday.

Lazar Awarded on Birthday

AU172004 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the basis of Article 93, Paragraph 23 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has passed a decree awarding Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order for his great contribution to strengthening Bulgarian-Hungarian friendship and expanding comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Esteemed Comrade Lazar:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on our own behalf, we send you most cordial and fraternal wishes and greetings on your 60th birthday and your being awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order -- the highest Bulgarian distinction.

Our country's working people know you as a worthy son of the Hungarian people and a noted party and state leader of the Hungarian People's Republic. We highly value your contribution to expanding friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic and between the BCP and the MSZMP, and to developing our common friendship with the USSR and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community's states.

We wish you, dear Comrade Lazar, good health, personal happiness, and new successes in your highly responsible activity for the benefit of the fraternal Hungarian people and the triumph of world peace and socialism.

BRIEFS

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR -- Sofia, September 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov president of the State Council, received the newly appointed ambassador of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic here, Mr Ahmed Nadjib Boulbina, who presented his credentials to the president. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 19 Sep 84 AU]

PURPOSE, SUCCESS OF 'SHIELD-84' MANEUVERS VIEWED

AU191109 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 84 p 2

[Commentary by Colonel Engineer Stanislav Stibor: "United and Strong"]

[Text] Under the slogan "The combat ties of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries: a guarantee of the defense of socialism and peace," a joint exercise of the armies and staffs of seven fraternal armies, code-named "Shield-84" took place on our territory in the last few days. It was an important undertaking in the joint preparation of the allied troops for the defense of the socialist community against the aggressive designs of bellicose circles in the West. The exercise demonstrated the preparedness of the allied forces to jointly defend the revolutionary gains and peaceful building work of the nations of the socialist countries.

In his speech at a luncheon given in honor of the socialist countries' military delegations, Comrade Gustav Husak said: "The exercise has become another testimony of the firm friendship, alliance, and cooperation among our fraternal parties and states, evidence of the fellowship-in-arms among the Armed Forces of our countries. Its entire course and its results have demonstrated their firm international unity, great military skills, and moral-political strength."

The soldiers of seven fraternal armies fulfilled all the tasks of the exercise. Members of motorized infantry, tank, and engineering units, the artillery, air force, and other segments of the Armed Forces had to come to terms with many complex battle situations, in which they demonstrated their determination and courage and high standards of training and skills in mastering their combat weaponry. Every day and even the nights of the exercise frequently demanded that the soldiers and commanders reach down to the bottom of their resources. The awareness of great joint responsibility helped them to overcome the unavoidable fatigue. No one wanted to disappoint his friends, including those in the fraternal armies' units, in coordination with whom they were fulfilling the exacting tasks of combat activity, often under very complicated conditions.

In various phases of the combat drills, soldiers of the allied countries came to each other's help, demonstrating their international brotherhood-in-arms. Friendly and comradely relations and mutual understanding for each other's exacting tasks also characterized the activity of the commanders and staffs. The exercise thus contributed to further enhancing our defense capability, not only by perfecting the military art, deepening troop interaction, and mastering combat weaponry, but also by increasing the feeling of certainty and strength that lies in the friendship and fraternal cohesion of the soldiers of the allied armies; by finding that the alliance of the socialist countries and the combat friendship of their armies multiplies the power of each of them and the strength of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states as a whole.

The past days were not filled only with combat activity, but also with dozens of visits and meetings between the soldiers of seven fraternal armies and our working people. Everyone was able to convince himself of the warm attitude of our citizens toward them and their countries. An especially warm reception was accorded to the Soviet soldiers, who carry on the traditions of the glorious Red Army that brought freedom to our nations 40 years ago. In comradely meetings, our citizens expressed their confidence in the troops of the Warsaw Pact, their faith that they responsibly fulfill their mission to protect the peaceful building work of the fraternal countries, and their conviction that their strength and preparedness are an important factor of the preservation of peace.

It is this unity and fraternity of the allied armies and the warm attitude of the citizens to the soldiers of all socialist countries that are a thorn in the flesh of our enemies. They are aware of the power of this unity and that is why they are trying to undermine the stability of our community by all means. Lately, for example, by creating mendacious fabrications about the aggressive character of the "Shield-84" exercise and the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in general.

Leading representatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries have declared more than once that they had never sought, nor do they seek today, military supremacy. However, in the interest of our countries' security and peace in the world we cannot allow the balance of forces to be upset, we cannot permit imperialism to gain military supremacy. The "Shield-84" exercise has shown how profoundly members of the allied armies realize their responsibility for the security of the fraternal countries and the inevitability and importance of a conscientious fulfillment of the international military duty. They have demonstrated that no military adventure of our enemies will take them by surprise. Our community is firm; equally firm is the barrier erected by the allied armies, which are prepared to ward off any aggressor who would like to cross the boundary of the socialist community. This, too, was one of the replies given to our enemies by the "Shield-84" allied exercise.

HUSAK, OTHERS TALK WITH MSZMP'S HAVASI IN PRAGUE

AU180924 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Prague, 13 Sep (CTK) — Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, in the presence of Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, this Thursday [13 September] received Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who was on a 1-day working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. On the same day, talks were held on the premises of the CPCZ Central Committee between Comrades Ferenc Havasi and Milos Jakes, with the participation of Vaclav Janousek and Zbynek Sojak, the heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments; Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR. During the talks, in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two representatives briefed each other on the political and economic situation in their countries and on the results currently achieved in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16 CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. They assessed the state and prospects of the further development of mutual economic and research-development cooperation, particularly in regard to production cooperation and specialization. In this connection, they stressed the significance of an active approach to the realization of conclusions adopted by the economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries held in June 1984 in Moscow. In the evening of the same day, Ferenc Havasi departed for home by air. At Ruzyně Airport he was seen off by Comrades Milos Jakes, Vaclav Janousek, Zbynek Sijak, Frantisek Chlad, and Bela Kovacs.

STROUGAL, PPR'S HUPALOWSKI DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD191524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Today in Prague Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, received Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control of the PPR. The talks concentrated mainly on relevant questions connected with the widening of possibilities for deepening all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the PPR. The importance of control for achieving tasks in the economic sphere was also stressed.

STROUGAL MEETS EGYPTIAN HOUSING MINISTER

LD191942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Today in Prague Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received Hasan 'Abd al-Fattah Sidqi, minister of state for housing of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The two representatives, in the spirit of tradition, stressed mutual broadening of the all-round cooperation between the CSSR and Egypt, above all in the economic and cultural spheres. At the same time they discussed some concrete suggestions according to which the CSSR could take a more pronounced part in further industrialization of the Arab Republic of Egypt and which would contribute towards faster growth of the mutual exchange of goods.

OFFICIALS SPEAK AT LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY SEMINAR

Jakes on Economic Program

LD200549 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] A state-wide seminar on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army began in Prague today.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the realization of the 16th CPCZ Congress economic and social program as our main contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism and peace in the world. He recalled that the general lines of building a developed socialist society are represented by the long-term Marxist-Leninist program of political, economic, social, and spiritual development of our society and are a part of the joint effort by fraternal socialist countries. The correctness of the economic policy of our country is best shown by the results of our people's work to build socialism which they achieved under the leadership of the party since 1948.

Comrade Jakes went on to say that despite the complicated conditions we are successfully fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The results achieved, however, cannot lead to self-satisfaction. In the current period it is particularly a matter of mobilizing all reserves, resources, and potential available to us at all levels of management so the push for dynamism in the development of the national economy based on intensification is further accelerated and so we achieve the highest stage of economic development in the proportions considered by the 16th CPCZ Congress. This means ensuring an increased demand in everyone's work to be more consistent in implementing the basic forms of intensification in economic practice, and in particular to achieve a faster implementation of the results of research and technical progress in production and services.

Comrade Milos Jakes went on to say that the balance of our 40-year-old economic and social development shows that the working people headed by the Communist Party are step by step successfully implementing the program to build a communist society in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the CEMA countries. The past 40 years was a period when we were able to build our national economy in conditions of peace in Europe.

For our further development also there are no tasks more important than the defense of peace. The existence of the socialist community led by the Soviet Union, united with CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, its economic and defense potential, the principled peace policy of the Soviet Union, are all a barrier which shatter militarist efforts by imperialism to liquidate socialism and the national liberation and progressive movement.

The whole postwar development in the world is witness to the fact that the strength of socialism, which above all is based on the strength of its economy, is a factor which plays a decisive role in the struggle for the preservation of world peace. This is why the Gottwald slogan "Build your homeland, you will strengthen peace," remains relevant.

At the close of his speech, Comrade Milos Jakes emphasized that our main contribution to strengthening the forces of socialism and peace in the world is the realization of the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Indra on Socialist Democracy

LD200736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] A state-wide seminar on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army began in Prague today.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Federal Assembly, spoke at the seminar on the theme of strengthening the political system of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the development of socialist democracy, the fulfillment of the revolutionary legacy of the national liberation struggle of our people. In the introduction he recalled that continued deepening of socialist democracy and the perfecting of the whole political system, is a basic prerequisite for successfully fulfilling the tasks of the socialist revolution even in the current stage of development. In this continually developing process it is a matter of everyday practical activity of the whole party, all its organs and organizations, of every Communist. The development of socialist democracy is not possible without overcoming rigidity and routine in the activity of individual links of the political system, without forcing blind faith in the automatic effectiveness of correct decisions and directives.

The goal of party efforts, Comrade Alois Indra emphasized, is the creation of an atmosphere of action in the life of the whole of our society, encouraging interest in public affairs of the largest possible number of citizens, making use of all tools for the suppressing of egocentric wishes of the individuals or groups, the defense and consistent implementation of the interests of the whole of society. He then recalled that the realization of the greater part of our economic, political, and cultural educational tasks depends on the abilities of organs, deputies, officials, and workers of national committees.

Comrade Alois Indra spoke at the seminar about the position and activity of our legislative bodies. He said that the level of socialist democracy achieved can be seen from the current legislative arrangement, from the voluntary joining of two sovereign national republics in a joint federal state. During its existence, the federation has shown its ability to exist and that it is advantageous for socialism, for the coexistence of our nations and nationalities.

Comrade Indra also emphasized the particular importance of the political unity of the whole national front and the development of activity of all its organs and organizations for the perfecting of socialist democracy. He emphasized that the Communist Party can successfully fulfill the historical tasks of the leading force of socialist society only if it is governed by the Leninist norms of its own life. This means to guard and continually strengthen the ideological unity of the party, respect of the principles of democratic centralism and the development of internal party democracy to increase its action capability, to realize its conscientious cadre policy and to systematically wipe out all manifestations of opportunism in practice. Only such a party will be able to continually renew and strengthen the link with the people and to perfect socialist democracy.

Fojtik on Current Tasks

LD200633 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The state-wide seminar on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army is continuing in Prague.

Jan Fojtik, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, focused on the current tasks in ideological work for the development of the revolutionary legacy of the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people.

He emphasized that the course and results of World War II unequivocally showed imperialism to have dangerous tendencies of reactionism and aggression and at the same time proved that socialism is a perspective of hope for mankind. Today, however, we are witnesses to the hopeless and highly dangerous attempts by imperialism for a new offensive, some form of revenge for the revolutionary and progressive changes which took place in the last decades. The current U.S. Government and its allies are continually increasing the arms budgets, widening and modernizing nuclear arms and chemical and biological weapons.

Comrade Jan Fojtik went on to state that imperialism as well as military preparations aim at interfering with the affairs of sovereign states, violating their sovereignty, misusing economic and trade relations, and conducting a relentless psychological war.

More and more frequently voices can be heard about the openness of the German question and about the need for fundamental changes in the East European countries.

In fulfilling the legacy of the national liberation struggle, Jan Fojtik went on, the most important duty of our ideological front is to cultivate and strengthen active patriotism and an aware proletarian and socialist internationalism in people and in particular the young generation. In solving all the tasks of building a developed socialist society, a principled policy is important as well as openly talking with the workers, a qualified offensive propaganda, and mass political work.

There is probably nothing more harmful, Comrade Jan Fojtik said, as the irresponsible promise to do something which cannot be fulfilled, to spread visions of easy progress in developing socialism and communism, without clashes, tension, and conflicts. The CPCZ sees its first and foremost duty as the formation of a new socialist person, an aware creator, builder of socialism and communism. In this way it shows it is aware of the seriousness of the legacy of those who 40 years ago made the greatest sacrifices for our liberty and socialist future.

CORRECTION: OFFICIAL ON GROWING MILITARISM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Official on Growing Militarism," under the main headline "Symposium on Revanchism Opens in Prague," published in the 19 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 3, paragraph four, line one:

...in the FRG, Dr Pudlak said, "We are not so much obsessed by hatred nor so naive to regard all inhabitants of the FRG as revanchists. We know the majority want to live in peace."...(adding "obsessed by hatred" and opening and closing quotes)

PROTEST NOTE PRESENTED TO FRG ON 'INTERFERENCE'

LD191717 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 19 Sep (ADN) — The GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG has lodged a strong protest with the Federal Chancellor's Office concerning gross interference in the internal affairs of the GDR. The Hamburg office of Deutrans, the GDR transportation enterprise, was informed in a letter from the FRG minister of defense that a practice requisition of trucks would be carried out within the framework of FRG forces' autumn maneuvers. The Deutrans office was also required to send its drivers and their trucks for an "inspection and issue of orders" at the western transportation office of the Federal Army in Hamburg.

The GDR Permanent Mission points out in strong terms to the FRG Chancellor's Office that this FRG action is a gross violation of the Basic Treaty and the Helsinki Final Act, and disregards GDR sovereignty. Efforts to subject GDR establishments and GDR citizens in the FRG to Bonn's military law was also decisively rejected. The FRG Government was called upon to immediately reverse the measures taken against the Deutrans office and to ensure that there will be no future interference in the internal affairs of the GDR.

REACTION TO ANDREOTTI'S REMARK ON GERMAN STATES

AU191436 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 18 September on pages 1-2 carries reports and commentaries amounting to about 2,000 words in connection with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti's statement on German-German relations.

On page 1 the paper carries a 200-word ADN report on a statement by Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, is a radio broadcast in which he speaks out for respecting GDR citizenship, closing the Salzgitter registry, and establishing an Elbe border in the middle of the river, as he considers all "these GDR demands acceptable." The report concludes by noting that in the same broadcast the CDU's Alois Mertes rejected these statements "oriented at a realistic political point of view."

This report is followed by a 140-word ADN report on the Greens' Bundestag member Otto Schily calling for a change of the preamble of the Basic Law that formulates the reunification demand and stressing that Andreotti only said what many in the East and West are thinking.

Also on page 1 the paper carries a 200-word ADN report on Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti stating to journalists in Saudi Arabia that now is not the right time to discuss questions of revising the postwar order and that he thinks it strange that so much noise is made in this matter given that he had already said the same things 1 week ago at the European Community foreign ministers meeting without any criticism by any one.

On page 1 there is also a 140-word ADN report on the reaction of Vienna's VOLKSTIMME and a statement by former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in the Vienna NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG stressing that Andreotti said "what one is thinking from Moscow and Paris to Washington."

On page 2 the paper carries two commentaries that are identical to the two preceding items. Also on page 2 the paper publishes a 100-word ADN report on Johannes Rau, SPD deputy chairman, who regards Andreotti's statement as an incitement to Bonn politicians "to assess and represent the German question in a realistic way."

Another 100-word ADN report on the same page quotes from the Dortmund WESTFAELISCHE KUNDSCHAU a passage urging Chancellor Kohl to act against the talk on the open German question in his own camp; and a 200-word ADN report quotes the statement of SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG that nearly all neighbors in the West and East are thinking like Andreotti and also cites the paper's criticism of Kohl's participation in an event of expellees.

ADDITIONAL FACTS 'DISPROVE' CDU OFFICIAL'S DELAY

LD191818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- For days now the FRG media has been spreading unfounded and untrue claims made by the CDU prime minister of the FRG Land, Schleswig-Holstein, Uwe Barschel, that on 15 September he was dealt with "after a whole hour's wait and with conspicuous slowness and harassment." These slanders by the CDU politician are in gross contrast to the facts. As with all transit travelers, the necessary passport and customs formalities at the GDR border crossing were carried out swiftly, smoothly, and politely.

Barschel arrived at the Zarrentin crossing-point at 1040 on 15 September with four people accompanying him from the FRG. The two vehicles occupied by him and those accompanying him were immediately directed into a free inspection lane for passport control. Parallel to the passport inspection of the five people, the items they had with them which needed permits -- three radios of varying frequencies and power and two handguns -- were inspected.

The customs officials had to seal the radio equipment of the Mercedes car with the police number SH 3-1, which had one radio, and of the Mercedes with the police number KI-YK 91, which had two radios. The CDU politician and his entourage, GDR citizens Georg-Friedrich von Bismarck and Karl-Heinz Prosch, as well as security group officers Wilhelm Dittjen and Michael Pogrzeba, had weapons and ammunition with them on the journey.

The GDR authorities put two PG SIG Sauer 9mm pistols and four magazines with 36 rounds of ammunition under customs seal. The five permits and licenses which had to be carried were then properly issued. The passport and customs formalities were completed at 1104. Immediately afterward at 1108 Barschel left the Zarrentin border crossing post and continued his journey to West Berlin.

These facts not only disprove the slanderous claims of the CDU politician about alleged harassment during border inspection, but are at the same time proof that the GDR border authorities ensured the fastest possible passage through the border on the basis of the legal regulations.

EDITORIAL ON CITIZENSHIP: FRG IGNORES LAWS

LD191134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0113 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- The leading GDR paper, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND prints an editorial today entitled "The Question of State Citizenship and the Feeling for Political Realities." The text of the article by Professor Dr Wolfgang Weichelt is as follows:

The universally recognized norms of international law, respect for them and their implementation are indispensable for peaceful and constructive relations between states. This is particularly true of the reciprocal respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states as well as noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

In the Final Act of the CSCE, which took place in Helsinki in 1975 and had such a positive effect on international relations, these basic principles of international law were included in the 10 principles that comprise the core of this important document.

The experiences of international life show that the cooperation between states, irrespective of the political and social order, develops all the better the more consistently the partners follow the basic rules of international law. And from the opposite viewpoint: The current dangerously escalated international situation is not in the least connected with the situation in which the defenders of arms drive and confrontation policy are trampling on the basic norms of international law. That is why it is absolutely necessary to achieve a positive turn in international relations from arms drive to disarmament, from confrontation to cooperation, that all states without exception honor the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of other states and refrain from any kind of interference in their internal and external affairs.

In international political practice questions of state citizenship play an important role. International relations cannot be separated from the relations between people who are the state citizens of one or another state.

Questions of state citizenship are most closely connected with the basic norms of international law. The state citizenship of a state comes into existence with that state and in as much an inalienable attribute of its existence as the fact that it possesses state borders, makes laws for its citizens, and on their basis implements the authority of the state. Every state has its own state citizens; a state without its own state citizens is as unthinkable as state citizenship without a state. All the attributes that characterize a sovereign state as the subject of international law with equal rights are merely to be noted by other states and to be respected in bilateral relations as in international relations with third countries. This is a duty in international law that ensues from the first two articles of the UN Charter.

To repeat again clearly: A formal recognition alone of the state citizenship of a state by others through a special diplomatic act or a treaty, as happens in the recognition of a state or the establishment of diplomatic relations is foreign to international law and practice.

The essential thing is that the state citizenship of another state must be fully respected under all circumstances irrespective of whether the other state is recognized in international law or not, whether or not diplomatic relations are being established with it. The diplomatic recognition of one state by another merely affirms this state of affairs. Despite all other differences there is a largely international agreement between well known specialists of international and national law on these questions. Thus E.W. Baeckenfoerde, professor at Freiburg University in the FRG, notes that every state citizenship "indivisibly relates to a specific state and is thereby determined in its existence." "It cannot be separated in law from this concrete state and be transferred into a normative existence of its own." It "always comes into existence at the time when and as soon as a state comes into existence. Similarly it disappears immediately when the state ceases to exist."

In this sense Hoppe, deputy chairman of the Bundestag FDP Group, said this is "no longer comprehensible if one does not also reflect that the existing state can and has given itself state citizenship for its inhabitants. One should, after all, be able to handle this in practical life."

Respect for the factual existence of another state is thus, according to existing and practiced international law, connected with respect for its borders, territorial integrity, sovereignty and state citizenship. In accordance with international law every state regulates in sovereignty the questions of its state citizenship, acquisition, and loss. But no state has the authority to dispose of foreign state citizenship. The respect of the state citizenship of other states is self-evident and indispensable for every normal functioning of international relations.

It should actually be unnecessary to note that all this applies of course also to the GDR and the FRG, as it does for every other state, and who are both members of the United Nations and signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. It does however remain necessary to state this because Bonn is ignoring the facts of international law and not respecting GDR state citizenship.

If politicians in positions of responsibility in the FRG believe that they can annul international legal norms as they please, then they stand in opposition both to international law and to political realism. One cannot support the normalization of relations if one cannot see reality for what it is in the most elementary questions. Of course, such an irrational position does not change the realities in the slightest. They have existed, do exist, and will continue to exist, irrespective of all narrow-minded fantasies, self-fabricated documents, and hair-splitting that might be brought to bear on the realities. The lengths to which the FRG organs will go in pursuit of this passion in violation of international law is hair-raising in its absurdity. This extends from calling GDR citizens to the Bundeswehr and calling on GDR citizens to vote in federal elections, to the refusal to extradite GDR citizens who have committed serious crimes on GDR territory and who then fled to the FRG. The most recent case, which must outrage every decent person, is the release ordered in the FRG of the murderer Weissgerber. For more than 20 years the so-called "Central Registry" in Salzgitter has had the presumptuousness to investigate GDR citizens for actions on GDR territory and thus to extend the FRG's criminal jurisdiction to the territory and citizens of the GDR in violation of international law.

Schmude, former federal justice minister and current deputy chairman of the Bundestag SPD Group, said in this connection that account has to be taken of the fact "that according to Article No 6 of the Basic Treaty we respect the independence and autonomy of the GDR and thus also the sovereignty of its persons and its authority in questions of its state citizenship."

According to a final decision by the Federal Administrative Court, "the frequently made assertion that there is only one German state citizenship is false." This is a conclusion which, despite being hedged in by clauses, clearly shows the illegality of Bonn's claim to have sole rights in matters of state citizenship.

In stark contradiction to international law and to general state practice the FRG and its present government adhere, however, to the fiction of the continued existence of the "German Reich within the 1937 borders" and to the doctrine of the FRG's identity with the "German Reich." In the FRG, GDR state citizens are treated as though they were its citizens. There through legislation the administration of justice and administrative practice they are continually interfering in the GDR's internal affairs. The FRG puts pressure on third states to get them to support its fictional position, which is contrary to international law, in the question of state citizenship.

Many an FRG politician even talks of a "duty to protect people of the GDR." They should rather concern themselves with their own people and exercise their proper duty to protect. There is certainly enough to be done there to protect federal citizens from unemployment, social cuts, crime, drug abuse, not to mention the dangers to life and limb of the people of the FRG resulting from the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles or the establishment of American poison gas dumps on the territory of the Federal Republic.

Those who want to cooperate with the GDR, who want to develop sensible relations with it, must stand on the ground of reality, on the ground of the treaty policy. The decisive thing is that the GDR and the FRG have entered the obligation as two sovereign states in the treaty on the bases of their relations to respect the independence and autonomy of each of the two states in their internal and external affairs. Neither of the two states can, according to the Basic Treaty, represent the other internationally or act in its name.

We do not make it a precondition of bilateral or multilateral relations that others change their internal laws. The laws that apply in a state are its affair. With us the Constitution of the GDR is in force. And no one is permitted to interfere in our affairs. Those who do not take account of this are disrupting and preventing the development of normal relations. The existence for 35 years of the socialist German state of workers and peasants has shown that every attempt to question or violate its sovereignty is doomed to failure. Those who still do not understand this merely show thereby that they lack any kind of feeling for political realities.

LEADERS RECEIVE BCP'S FILIPOV, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

Honecker, Stoph Meet Filipov

LD191449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0959 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, for a friendly talk today. Grisha Filipov conveyed most cordial greetings from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, which Erich Honecker reciprocated equally cordially.

Erich Honecker and Grisha Filipov noted with satisfaction that fraternal relations between the SED and the BCP and between the GDR and Bulgaria are developing in an overall and dynamic way. The sound bases for this are the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1977 and the commitments made during Todor Zhivkov's friendship visit to the GDR in June 1983.

Erich Honecker and Grisha Filipov stressed the desire of the GDR and Bulgaria to do their utmost to further consolidate the alliance with the USSR and the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community. In view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup they reaffirmed their countries' determination, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states, to continue to work resolutely for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and for maintaining and consolidating peace. Preservation of the strategic military balance as an important condition for safeguarding peace is particularly significant.

Erich Honecker explained the many GDR foreign policy initiatives aimed at improving the extremely aggravated international situation. He described as an important concern the continuation and expansion of political dialogue with all forces that have at heart maintaining peace.

During the talk, Erich Honecker spoke about the GDR working people's significant achievement and initiatives for further implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and in preparing for the 35th anniversary of their state, with which they are also making a considerable contribution to safeguarding peace.

For his part, Grisha Filipov stressed the great efforts and successes of the Bulgarian working people in realizing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in honor of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, which was celebrated 9 September.

Also taking part in the talk, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, was Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The ambassadors of the two states, Egon Rommel and Vulcho Naydenov were also present.

Communique Stresses Unity

LD191811 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 19 Sep 84

["The GDR and Bulgaria Want To Further Strengthen the Socialist Alliance" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria are determined to continue to do everything in their power within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA to constantly strengthen the unity and cohesion of the alliance. This is noted in a communique on the conclusion of the visit by Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov.

In their talks, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and his Bulgarian counterpart expressed their serious concern that the international situation remains complicated and tense, a result of the unbridled anticommunism and war psychosis of the most reactionary imperialist circles, particularly the United States and its closest NATO allies. They strongly condemn the U.S. arms escalation and confrontation policy, which threatens peace and security in Europe and the world, and is dictated to striving for military superiority and supremacy.

Stationing of medium-range American nuclear missiles in Western Europe introduced a new dangerous round in the nuclear arms race, the communique says. Both sides confirmed their states' strong demand for an end to the stationing of missiles in Western Europe and for withdrawal of the systems already stationed, by means of which the door for negotiations would be reopened and a contribution made to improving the international climate.

Willi Stoph and Grisha Filipov stressed their states' strong wish to continue the struggle to avert a world nuclear war and for an end to the arms race. The communique states that they emphasized there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders, and that the struggle to implement this requires the continuation of an honest dialogue on a realistic basis with all states and forces that demonstrate common sense and goodwill. They also emphasized the topicality of the peace, disarmament and detente proposals presented by the states of the socialist community.

The GDR and Bulgarian premiers stressed that negotiations, which are in accord with the principles of equality and equal security, and take into account the legitimate political and security interest of all sides, can lead to strengthening peace and security at an increasingly lower level of armaments.

The communique further states that both sides expressed their expectation that the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe would contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of trust and to the reduction of military confrontation.

Willi Stoph and Grisha Filipov confirmed their countries' solidarity with the struggle of the states and peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, hegemonism, racism, and apartheid.

According to the communique, Grisha Filipov invited Willi Stoph to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Filipov Concludes Visit

LD191205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, ended his official friendship visit to the GDR this afternoon and left for home. He was given a warm send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who had invited him. A military ceremony in the guest's honor was held at the flag-bedecked airport.

PRC TRADE MINISTER HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS

Ministers Meet Chen Muhua

LD182244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- During her visit to the GDR, Mrs Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister for foreign economic relations and trade of the PRC, discussed the development of economic cooperation with the minister of coal and power, Wolfgang Mitzinger; minister of electrical engineering and electronics, Felix Meier; minister of chemical industry, Guenther Wyshofsky; and minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction, Rolf Kersten. At the head of a government delegation, she visited the Waggonbau Dessau and Mikromat Dresden enterprises and the Goppeln agricultural producer's cooperative in Dresden Bezirk. She familiarized herself with modern production methods in industry and agriculture.

Schuerer Receives PRC Minister

LD191514 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 0924 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received for a friendly talk today Chen Muhua, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade. Starting with the positive results of the traditional cooperation between the GDR and the PRC, the two sides reaffirmed their interest in the expansion of economic, scientific, and technical relations.

Gerhard Schuerer and Mrs Chen Muhua described the agreement on economic cooperation signed on Monday [17 September] and the protocol on the formation of the Committee for Cooperation in Economy, Foreign Trade, and Science and Technology as a good basis for lending economic relations a long-term character. There was an extensive exchange of views on shaping cooperation for the period 1986-90. Horst Soelle, GDR minister for foreign trade, took part in the talks. PRC Charge d'Affaires to the GDR Yang Chengxu was also present.

Science Minister Meets Chen

LD191708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, today received Mrs Chen Muhua, PRC state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade. During the meeting, stress was laid on common interest in expanding scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries to promote mutually-advantageous trade. The partners in the talk noted with satisfaction that scientific and technical relations were being purposefully developed on the basis of the decisions of the Commission for Technical and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and the PRC and encompassed all fields of the economy.

Dr Herbert Weiz spoke about the GDR's economic policy, which aims at stable economic growth. The results achieved in increasing labor productivity, and exploiting domestic raw materials and scientific and technical standards reached in important areas of electrical engineering and engineering, provided good conditions for the deepening of scientific and technical relations and the development of foreign trade. Both sides agreed to expand these relations for mutual benefit.

Stoph, Chen Hold 'Frank' Talks

LD192027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph today received Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade of the PRC.

Willi Stoph welcomed the visit of an official PRC delegation, which serves the conclusion of an economic cooperation agreement and a protocol on the creation of a committee for cooperation in the fields of economy, foreign trade, science, and technology, and is also being used for negotiations on practical measures to increase foreign trade and to intensify other forms and methods of economic cooperation. He described to his Chinese guest the GDR's concern -- in view of the worrying increase in tension in the international situation due to the arms escalation and confrontation policy of U.S. imperialism and NATO -- to do everything to preserve and strengthen peace and further strengthen socialism. Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR, in close alliance with the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact supports, through honest and constructive negotiations, securing arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security.

Referring to the fact that the GDR and the PRC celebrate the 35th anniversary of their foundation in a few days, Willi Stoph spoke about the numerous initiatives of the working people of the GDR aimed at realizing the policy orientated at a high and stable economic growth.

Minister Chen Muhua paid tribute to the conclusion of important agreements with the GDR, and stressed interest in a peaceful development in the world, and in increased economic cooperation and development of mutually beneficial trade with the GDR. She expressed recognition for the development of science and technology in the enterprises she visited.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle took part in the talk, which was held in a frank atmosphere. Present from the Chinese side were the assistant minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Chen Jie, and the PRC charge d'affaires in the GDR, Yang Chengxu.

FISCHER MEETS EGYPTIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD192025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- In view of the tense international situation, there is no acceptable alternative to a peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders and to political dialogue. This was stressed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Badawi during a talk in Berlin Wednesday. They dealt in particular with the development of bilateral relations and topical international questions.

Oskar Fischer outlined to the guest the GDR's active peace policy, of which the most urgent concern is to avoid a nuclear war and to return to detente. In this the GDR works closely with its allies and friends throughout the world.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, both politicians agreed that a just solution to the Middle East conflict was urgently required in the interest of world peace. Oskar Fischer expressed the support of the GDR for the USSR's latest Middle East initiative as an effective way toward a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the conflict in the region. Both men confirmed the interest of their states in steadily developing bilateral cooperation to the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of peace.

'Abd al-Halim Badawi, who is in the GDR for political consultations with the GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig, also met for talks with Rolf Kersten, minister of heavy engineering and plant construction. They discussed in particular the level and prospects for mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the GDR and Egypt.

MACHINERY OFFICIAL MEETS IRAN'S PRIME MINISTER

LD192032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran 19 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Rudi Georgi, GDR minister for machine tool and processing machinery construction, met Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i in Tehran Wednesday for a talk on further development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Iran. Both sides spoke out against the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, who, with their course directed at confrontation, boycott, and stirring up regional conflicts, threaten world peace and disregard the vital interests of the peoples.

Dr Rudi Georgi and Prime Minister Musavi-Khamene'i affirmed the interest of both governments in the continual further development of mutually beneficial cooperation on the basis of the "agreed document" signed in Berlin in August this year. Dr Rudi Georgi is currently in Iran as head of a government delegation to the Tehran fair.

NVA GROUP MEETS NICARAGUANS, ENDS MEXICO VISIT

LD192052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1935 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Sep (ADN) — A delegation of the National People's Army of the GDR (NVA), led by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of defense and head of the main staff of the NVA, ended its official visit to Mexico on Wednesday.

At the end of its stay to mark the celebrations of the 174th anniversary of Mexico's independence, the delegation had a friendly meeting with the Nicaraguan military delegation headed by Humberto Ortega, defense minister and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The minister paid tribute to the firm solidarity of the GDR with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the aggression guided by U.S. imperialism. Meetings with the Soviet and Cuban Army delegations were also marked by great warmth.

EDITORIAL ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

AU181120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15/16 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial on the visit of Erich Honecker to Ethiopia 11-13 September: "Friendly Country in the Heart of Africa; Days Filled by the Breadth of the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] The development which started in Ethiopia 10 years ago is of importance far beyond the country, far beyond Africa. It represents a visible increase in power for the world revolutionary process, for social progress, for the struggle for peace and socialism encompassing continents. The foundation of the vanguard party of the Ethiopian people is an event of far-reaching importance. "The dearest possession of the working people is their party, born out of struggle, which will now lead all Ethiopian people forward on the path of social progress," with these words Erich Honecker stressed the historic importance of the hour of birth of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], which has written Marxism-Leninism onto its banner.

The participation of the foreign delegations and the strong international response to the events in Addis Ababa testify to the respect for the achievements and efforts of Socialist Ethiopia that are aimed at securing life without exploitation and suppression, without ignorance and without hunger for all people. In only 10 years, the creative power of the liberated people made great achievements, changed more to the benefit of the people than in the many centuries before. With revolutionary elan, the fraternal people are starting to solve new tasks that will demand no less courage, patience, readiness for sacrifice, and revolutionary vigilance. They can rely on the fraternal support of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist countries.

Amidst the applause of the workers during the meeting in New Muger, Erich Honecker referred to an essential root of our solidarity. "We know very well," he said, "what great burdens are placed on the Ethiopian working people by the machinations of armed counterrevolutionary elements. These forces are making themselves stooges of the aggressive policy of imperialism that wants to stop the advance of socialism and force it back, and wants to stop the process of national and social liberation in the world in general. In southern Africa, in the Horn of Africa, and in other parts of the world, imperialism is fanning hotbeds of tensions and conflict."

It is no wonder that those people in Western Europe who do not want to accept the situation, that is to say, the course of history and the political realities, those who recently had to be told by the Greens that they were unscrupulously exposing the FRG to the dangerous consequences of the deployment of American missiles, are the very same people who vent their hatred against the foundation of the WPE, against its leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and stage a campaign in the press.

The achievements of Socialist Ethiopia and its determination to continue advancing along the path of social progress are, however, a renewed sign that history cannot be stopped; although the dogs are barking!

And this occurs precisely in the second German state, in the FRG, where during the recent Bundestag debate, the Greens' Deputy Antje Wollmer -- speaking in connection with FRG-GDR relations -- noted on this opposition party's behalf "that the responsible German politicians and the responsible men in government do not understand and have not understood what is going on and what would have been the real prospects for a German-German dialogue in 1984 in view of the implemented deployment of missiles. And Mr Chancellor, Mrs Wollmer concluded, "I cannot get rid of the impression that this time Erich Honecker understood the lessons that must be drawn from this past year better than you and your colleagues."

AXEN MEETS FINNISH EUROPEAN SECURITY DELEGATES

LD132256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Policy Committee, received today a delegation of the Finnish Committee for the Promotion of European Security. The delegation is headed by President of the Finnish committee Pirkko Tyolajarvi, deputy chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and deputy speaker of the Diet.

The delegation also includes Diet members Inger Hirvela, Social Democratic Party; Ritva Palmunen, Center Party; Sirpa Pietikainen, National Coalition Party; and Ritva Gronick, general secretary of the committee. Mrs Pirkko Tyolajarvi said the Finnish public is looking forward with great expectation and interest to the forthcoming state visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

She stressed that all possible means should be used to remove the danger of nuclear war. It is particularly important to create international regulations against nuclear weapons. A ban on the first use of nuclear weapons would be an important step which could help reduce the danger, restore trust, and remove nuclear weapons. All nuclear states, both at the Stockholm conference and within the framework of the United Nations, should enter into relevant commitments.

Pirkko Tyolajarvi stressed Finland's active support for the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and in the Balkans and for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

Hermann Axen informed the guests about the varied activities of the GDR's workers in preparation for the GDR's 35th anniversary, and about foreign policy initiatives of the GDR to oppose the confrontation course pursued by the United States, improve the situation, and dispel the dangers of nuclear war.

In view of the further aggravation of the international situation, there is only one conclusion for the GDR to draw: It must, now of all times, continue the struggle for peace, security, and trusting cooperation with even greater energy; it must reach out, heedless of difference, to all those who want to turn the dangerous situation toward detente and disarmament by creating a world-wide coalition of reason.

Both sides stressed the need to return to the situation existing prior to deployment by stopping further deployment and removing the systems already in place, and thus clear the way for constructive negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

Both sides affirmed that every effort must be made to defend and continue the process initiated by the Helsinki Final Act. To this end everything must be done so that progress and constructive results can be achieved at the Stockholm conference.

The Finnish delegation, which is in Berlin at the invitation of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation, was welcomed by President of the Committee Professor Dr. Liebacher, on Tuesday. During working talks between the two committees, questions of cooperation in increasing joint activities, particularly with regard to support for the Stockholm conference, were discussed.

STOPH TALKS WITH MONGOLIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER

LD192046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- In the present situation, there is no more urgent task than securing peace and struggling to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno caused by imperialism. This was stressed by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren during a talk in Berlin Wednesday.

They reaffirmed the will of their countries to continue to contribute to strengthening and protecting socialism and securing peace at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. Willi Stoph and Mangalyn Dugersuren stressed the firm intention to continue improving and developing all-round, continuously, and stably developing relations between the two countries. This morning, Mangalyn Dugersuren went to Berlin Town Hall to see something of the development of the GDR capital and he also visited the Pergamon Museum.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT -- Halle, 19 Sep (ADN) -- The Austrian parliamentary delegation, headed by Magister Roland Minkowitsch, second president of the Lower House of the Republic of Austria, visited Halle Bezirk today. During their visit to the Bauhaus in Dessau, the power station and greenhouse complex at Vockerode, and the Woelitzer Park, they were accompanied by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 19 Sep 84 LD]

SCIENTISTS, ARTISTS CELEBRATE -- Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- A demonstration in honor of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR on Wednesday in Berlin brought together GDR scientists and artists. In personal reflections and with impressive performances they expressed their firm allegiance to socialist fatherland and with the policy which is directed toward securing peace and the well-being of the people. Kurt Hager and Konrad Naumann, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, were warmly greeted, as were other public personalities. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 19 Sep 84 LD]

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ON SOCIAL POLICY TASKS

AU181350 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 15 September on page 5 carries a 2,400-word question-and-answer interview with Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, by Eva Terenyi, entitled "On Tasks of Social Policy"; the date and place of the interview are not given. The interview is devoted primarily to changes in economic policy necessitated by the country's present position.

To begin with, Gal notes that "the fundamental functions of economic policy must not change owing to the development of economic conditions and circumstances," because "to serve the maintenance of social security and reduce social inequalities unrelated to work continues to be the aim of social policy." However, explains Gal, "in the first place, our economic difficulties, as well as social endeavors aimed at easing additional social tensions which manifest themselves alongside the positive changes expected through the further development of economic macromanagement" call for a "review and reappraisal" of the system of social policy.

Gal calls the situation "untenable," because "expenditures allotted to social policy have increased in recent years at a considerably higher rate than wages." Since 1979, "the value of social benefits in cash and kind has increased by 2-3 percent year after year, while real wages have decreased." From 1970 to 1983 -- as compared with net production -- "social benefits in cash and kind increased from 16 to 25 percent and, within the overall income of the population, cash benefits increased from 23 percent in 1970 to 33 percent by 1983." At present "we allot almost one-quarter of the gross national product and one-third of the revenues available for distribution to social purposes," says Gal. Of the cash benefits, "pensions and expenditures in the nature of pensions account for approximately 70 percent, family supplements for 20 percent, and other social expenditures for the remaining 10 percent."

Gal refers to research studies showing that a "stratum of 1-1.5 million people" are in a "disadvantageous position." Currently, "approximately 50 percent of old-age pensioners receive an allowance of under 2,500 forints and some 20 percent of them are single people. The family supplement covers barely 25 percent of the present cost of bringing up a child. Therefore, the per capita income of a family with three or more children, for instance, is on average half as much as that of a childless married couple. Owing to the number of dependents, some of these families end up at subsistence level or close to it," says Gal.

Elucidating the views of the trade unions, Gal asserts that "when we discuss the fact that there is a need for certain readjustments and rearrangements in conditions of distribution, there is no question of a curtailment of social achievements, in the sense one often encounters this phrase. At issue is the fact that social policy should prevail more effectively in all cases where this is urgently required."

Gal continues: "The trade unions cannot agree with solutions or proposals that may query or suppress some function of social policy. The direction of change can manifest itself primarily in more effective methods. Concepts of economic policy also support this requirement. Without impairing our political objectives, it is only possible to loosen economic restrictions, open up entrepreneurial opportunities, and differentiate incomes according to work to a greater extent, if, at the same time, we strengthen social policy functions."

Further addressing the nature of planned changes, Gal says that the "ensuring of benefits, both in cash and kind, irrespective of social position" remains the principle of the social care system. "When we speak of the need for certain rearrangements and changes, by no means do we have in mind the basic allowances -- pensions, sickness benefits, child care allowances, and allowances covered by social insurance in general -- by those that also provide unjustified advantages for people with average and above-average incomes."

Gal finds it "inevitable to consider which social benefits can and must be withdrawn from people with greater incomes and allotted to the more needy." He advocates "paying particular attention to two social strata in the development of social care: to increase support for families with children and to improve the position of old people."

Under conditions of increasing economic demands, the role and significance of enterprises' sociopolitical activity will also further increase, according to Gal, since "workplace tasks related to labor safety, plant hygienic care, the transportation of workers, workers' hostels, vocational training, and so forth, in essence serve to increase the efficiency of work performed, and are thus necessary concomitants to development." There is no doubt either, he adds, that "an enterprise that is not mindful of these issues will soon cease to be competitive in the struggle for an appropriate labor force."

Gal censures certain families for failing to "fulfill their sociopolitical role." "Even many materially well-situated families want to shift the care of aged parents and an unjustifiably large share of the maintenance and education of children onto the state. With the force of the law and an improvement in public morality, this situation must be rectified," says Gal, noting that "the development of a family care system in which the trade union is also a participant could be an important factor in this."

Gal says that "the present macromanagement of social policy is generally known to be dispersed among the most diverse state and nonstate organs and institutions" and that "the elaboration of a new concept does, of course, extend to this sphere of problems as well." He concludes by saying that this calls for the "necessary sociopolitical researches, and for sociopolitical considerations to be represented on an equal footing with political and economic objectives in all decisionmaking spheres. This is the path that we are pursuing in the course of the elaboration of the new concept, and it is also the one for which the trade unions are pressing through the means available."

DEPUTY PREMIER MARJAI LEAVES FOR USSR 17 SEP

AU191115 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian side of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Committee, left for the Soviet Union on Monday, 17 September, for a meeting of the committee's chairmen. Accompanying him is Laszlo Kaployi, minister of industry.

MSZMP'S HAVASI LEAVES FOR PRAGUE 13 SEP

LD131951 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Prague Thursday on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

TRADE CONTRACTS SIGNED AT BUDAPEST FAIR

LD191256 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI) -- Several business contracts have been arranged and signed during the first half of the Budapest International Fair.

Under agreements concluded by Soviet Novoexport foreign trade association and its Hungarian partners, the Soviet party will export more handicraft products, fishing-gears, do-it-yourself kits and garden tools to Hungary and imports mainly power-loom carpets.

Hungarian Budaprint textile company will export cotton fabric for almost 500,000 dollars to the British Stimler firm. The Mosonmagyaróvár knitwear factory will deliver women's knitwear, T-shirts and pullovers for 4.5 million forints to French Blanchforté this year and for 30 million forints next year. Graboplast has already exported "Grabona D-Light" corduroy-figured artificial leather to British, FRG and Cyprian firms, and new agreements will increase its export. Caola Hungarian cosmetic and household chemical company delivers its products to more than 40 countries, including the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and the United Arab Emirates. Caola and Chemolimpex have recently established a joint company and plan to increase the value of Caola export products to 5 million forints, twice as much as present, by 1990.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPLACES COMMITTEE SECRETARY

LD191908 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros; secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, addressed a session of the party committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held in Budapest Wednesday. The FM party committee discussed and approved a report on the tasks of communists of the Foreign Ministry and decided in personnel issues.

With the acknowledgement of his merits and due to his appointment to another party post, the FM party committee released its First Secretary Gyula Somodi of his current position. The party committee elected Ambassador Istvan Varga its first secretary.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH NIGERIA -- The Hungarian-Nigerian Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation, headed by Istvan Torok, state secretary of foreign trade, and Gilbert Prince Obiajulu Chikely, state secretary of Nigeria's Federal Planning Ministry, held a meeting in Budapest from 10 to 12 September. The two sides discussed the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries and delimited the concrete areas of future cooperation development. Cooperation between Hungary and Nigeria has been considerable until now mainly in the field of education. Hungarian enterprises will also be able to play a bigger role in the development of Nigeria's agriculture, animal husbandry, and food industry. The head of the Nigerian Government delegation was received by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. The Nigerian state secretary held talks with Janos Hoos, state secretary of the National Planning Office; Mrs Ferencne Nyitrai, chairman of the Central Statistical Office; Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Imre Vincze, deputy finance minister; and Laszlo Papocsi, deputy agriculture and food minister. He also paid a visit to the National Materials and Prices Office and the National Wages and Labor Affairs Office.

[Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 84 p 5 AU]

NATO'S 'AUTUMN FORGE' EXERCISES CRITICIZED

'Intervention of Cold-War Forces'

LD191658 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 19 Sep 84

[By PAP military commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 19 (PAP) -- The "Autumn Forge" exercises are an invention of cold-war forces in the U.S. and Western Europe aimed to torpedo the process of detente and step up the arms race. The objectives, nature, momentum, place and ways of holding the "Autumn Forge" exercises and propaganda campaigns accompanying them indicate that they are NATO's strategic, political and military ventures excellently suiting the goals of the West's most bellicose forces. Prevailing influence and participation of the U.S. and the FRG, their Armed Forces, became evident in all the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers.

NATO again wheeled war machine numbering 250,000 soldiers armed with the most modern conventional and nuclear weapons out of garrisons into the field. Apart from all other aspects of this anti-detente and militaristic event, one should mention the fact that it is increasingly difficult to differentiate manoeuvres of troops from the deployment of forces to start real combat operations, armed attack, as military thought and doctrine, war technique and organization of troops develop.

'Dress Rehearsal' for War

LD140923 Warsaw PAP in English 0711 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 14 -- Commenting on the NATO armed forces manoeuvres codenamed Autumn Forge, TRYBUNA LUDU said today that "the exercises had been transformed into a dress rehearsal of a total war on land, at sea and in the air."

"However, if one adds aggressive statements by President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl to the programme of the Autumn Forge, which provides for a war with socialist states, we are entitled to feel threatened. This threat has grown considerably this year due to the installation of the U.S. Pershing-II and cruise nuclear missiles in Western Europe," the daily went on in an article headlined "Preparations for the First Strike."

"This year's NATO manoeuvres are a series of 26 big military operations which together create a scenario of a new universal war in conditions of the existence of mass annihilation weapons," the daily said. "The Autumn Forge operations inspire dismal reflections. Such is the sad reality: It has nothing in common with peaceful clap-trap by the leading politicians of NATO states," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

ANDREOTTI REMARK ON TWO GERMANIES VIEWED

LD171907 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 17 -- Commenting on the recent statement by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti who said that pan-Germanism is something that must be overcome and that there are two German states and two German states must remain, the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote.

"The statement by the Italian politician draws the attention of the international public opinion to several aspects of foreign policy pursued by the West German Government, making up for a political game which is dangerous to the future of our continent at large.

"Meaningful is also the fact that Andreotti's statement came as the first statement of this kind by a Western politician in 20 years. But it came at a time when Helmut Kohl's government demonstrates its revisionist claims in an ostentatious and provocative way, creating a climate of political tensions all over Europe and hampering or even making it impossible for the development of bilateral relations between the FRG and other states showered with territorial and political claims, including relations between the FRG and Poland," the paper opined.

Pointing out that the Italian foreign minister's statement could also be interpreted as a sign of disapproval for the Bonn policy on the part of at least some West European states, the paper said: "Guilio Andreotti did not hesitate to voice his stance even in view of the fact that he is -- just like Chancellor Kohl and other members of his cabinet -- a Christian Democrat, and even chairman of the European Christian-Democratic Union.

"The stance taken by the Italian politician which is likely to spark off a discussion on the FRG's role in Europe, should again warn that country against the policy of revisionism and revanchism, and simultaneously against its drive to make European states regard the German issue as 'international.' Otherwise the FRG may face isolation similar to the one it came across for the same reasons in the period of the emergence of detente in East-West relations," cautioned RZECZPOSPOLITA.

GORYWODA-BAYBAKOV ECONOMIC TALKS REVIEWED

AU191124 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Sep 84 pp 1, 5

[Ryszard Nalecz report: "Coordination of Polish and Soviet Plans; Chairmen of Central Planning Bodies End Talks"]

[Text] The Polish-Soviet 3-day talks on coordinating the 1986-90 plans and the long-term plans up to 1995 ended in Warsaw on 16 September. The talks were chaired by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Deputy Premier Nikolay K. Baybakov, chairmen of the Polish and Soviet central planning bodies.

The sides positively assessed the present work to coordinate the aforementioned plans in line with the decisions of the "Long-Term Program for Developing Polish-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation to the Year 2000," which was signed by the Polish and Soviet leaders last May, and in line with the decisions of the CEMA economic summit.

The USSR is Poland's largest economic partner and accounts for over one-third of Polish foreign trade. It supplies the Polish economy entirely or to a decisive extent with basic raw materials such as crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, cotton, potassium salts, and timber. Our cooperation with the USSR and the assistance extended to us in the past few years have enabled us to gradually overcome the results of the West's economic sanctions. They are some of the basic factors in our country's improved economic situation.

It is expected that the coordination of long-term plans will result in intensifying and expanding Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, which will make it possible to effectively solve many of the most crucial problems of our national economy, to improve the exploitation of the two countries' industrial potentials, and to select the best investment policies.

The coordination of Polish and Soviet plans is also designed to ensure more telling progress in production specialization and cooperation and to promote joint measures in order to increase the effectiveness of economic management, to reduce the consumption of raw materials, fuels, and energy, and to boost food self-sufficiency.

The sides devoted special attention to jointly accelerating the development of production based on the leading achievements of scientific-technological progress in microelectronics, radio technology, automation, automated production systems, modern branches of the engineering industry, the production of plastic structures, and so on.

The sides stressed that modernization of our country's production potential can take place on the basis of long-term coordinated cooperation. The work of the 1986-90 economic plan is of fundamental importance in this connection. Poland will make efforts to increase the export of its processing industries to the USSR. It is expected that mutual supplies of high-quality marketables in demand will be produced on a larger scale and with greater variety.

The sides agreed that a more extensive development of links between individual branches of industry and an expansion of direct relations between economic organizations and industrial work forces represent important elements of intensified cooperation.

After the talks, Deputy Premiers N. Baybakov and M. Gorywoda made statements to PAP and television.

N. Baybakov said that the sides discussed many basic problems connected with implementing the Long-Term Program for Polish-Soviet Cooperation Until the Year 2000, which was signed by K. Chernenko and W. Jaruzelski. Our cooperation, he stressed, should help to better overcome Poland's economic difficulties, to more rapidly boost the two countries' development, and to more fully meet the needs of the people.

Speaking of his visit to the Katowice foundry, N. Baybakov drew attention to the connection between the development of the material base and the potential of all sectors of the economy, including those that are directly instrumental in improving people's conditions. The aim of the central planning bodies, he stressed, is to optimally coordinate the tasks of increasing the national income, improving people's conditions, and developing social facilities such as the health service and education.

During our present talks, N. Baybakov continued, we drew attention to the need to stimulate cooperation between the planning bodies and ministries and stressed the advantages stemming from the development of direct links between enterprises. This is how scientific-technological progress can be accelerated and production specialization and cooperation can be boosted so that industries based on new technologies, such as electronics, automation, and so on, can develop more rapidly. Comrade W. Jaruzelski devoted much attention to these issues in his talks with us, N. Baybakov said. All this should help us achieve the basic goal of development -- increased effectiveness of economic management.

The issues and problems presented here, N. Baybakov said in conclusion, continue to be constructively examined and solved during our talks, which not only deal with the coordination of 5-year plans, but also reach into the future.

Deputy Premier M. Gorywoda said, among other things, that the Polish-Soviet talks are of enormous significance for the further development of Polish-Soviet cooperation, which is all the more important for Poland since it is the backbone of its contacts with foreign countries. Trying to solve almost all our development problems by taking advantage of assistance from the socialist countries, especially the USSR.

In particular, I would like to stress the extent and importance of our joint searches for opportunities to accelerate and propagate technological progress. What we want to do is to increase the flow of machines and equipment that we must have in order to modernize our production potential. As you know, our needs in this regard are very great. We must promote modernization because it is the basic condition for easing manpower difficulties, intensifying production, boosting productivity and, consequently, improving living conditions in many areas. We are unable to implement these tasks on our own, and that is why we are so pleased that our Soviet comrades have responded to our needs and want to give us extensive assistance.

Opportunities to develop mutual links in many spheres are still great, M. Gorywoda said. The decisions made during our talks will determine the technical standards and development rate of our entire economy in the second half of the eighties and in the nineties. We have examined the problems that we want to jointly solve at the end of this century and the beginning of the next. Such long-term considerations are a must for the development of many crucial sectors of our economy.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES AFGHAN OFFICIAL 19 SEP

LD191955 Warsaw PAP in English 1924 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 19 (PAP) -- PUWP CC First Secretary Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Political Bureau alternate member and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Mahmud Barialay, now on a visit to this country as head of a delegation of his party. The Afghan guest informed the PUWP CC first secretary about progressive transformations taking place under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and about the achievements in the defence of the revolution, independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan. At the same time Mahmud Barialay presented the assessment of the situation in the region of southern Asia and stressed that counter-revolutionary forces -- enjoying support from the imperialist overlords -- incite acts of terror and violence in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These hostile actions cannot push the Afghan people off the road of progressive social, economic and political changes. The victory of the revolution in Afghanistan is a fact. It is a lasting contribution to consolidating the forces of socialism and peace in the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed tasks facing the party at the present stage of the socio-political and economic development of the country and stressed progress achieved in the implementation of decisions taken by the 9th PUWP Extraordinary Congress. The PUWP CC first secretary expressed recognition and support for the attainments of the Afghan people and wished them further successes in implementing the ideals of the April Revolution and in the struggle against imperialist interference in internal affairs of their homeland. The two expressed a conviction that there are possibilities to further develop relations between the PUWP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and to deepen the Polish-Afghan cooperation in various fields in the spirit of traditional friendship uniting the two nations.

PAX CHAIRMAN ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD192301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Relations between the Catholic Church and the state are developing successfully and are having a favorable influence on the situation in Poland, chairman of the PAX Association, Zenon Komender, said at a conference of the central aktiv of the association in Warsaw today.

Zenon Komender also drew attention to the attempts in the FRG to reanimate revisionist concepts of German unification, linked with the confrontation policy of the present American Administration toward the socialist countries, particularly Poland.

OLSZOWSKI ARRIVES IN NICARAGUA, MEETS ORTEGA

For reportage on Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski's arrival in Nicaragua and coverage of his visit, including meetings with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction see the Central America section of the 20 September Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PLANNING COMMISSION COMPLETES INVESTMENT STUDY

LD192335 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The presidium of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers has carried out a detailed analysis of activities aimed at a gradual restoration of investment equilibrium. The continuation of investment ventures which would make possible increases in production and improvements in its efficiency was deemed especially important. The proposals and conclusions arising from the assessment carried out at today's session will be presented to the Council of Ministers before the end of the month.

CSSR TU DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT 19 SEPTEMBER

Visit to Lublin Voivodship

LD192055 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Poland: The delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, which is paying a friendly visit to Poland, visited Lublin Voivodship today. The Czechoslovak guests got acquainted with the political, social, and economic life of the voivodship and with its share in the continuing stabilization in Poland.

Karel Hoffmann and the other members of the delegation also visited the former concentration camp in Majdanek where they paid homage to the memory of the 360,000 victims tortured to death in the camp by German Nazis.

Meeting at CSSR Embassy

LD192202 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Poland: A friendly meeting with a delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, was held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Warsaw.

Present at the meeting were Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary; Albin Siwak, Politburo member; Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy premier; and Stanislaw Ciosek, member of the Council of Ministers.

Also present at the meeting were representatives of some Polish trade union federations.

OFFICIAL VIEWS PZPR'S 'IDEOLOGICAL OFFENSIVE'

AU181052 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 12 Sep 84 pp 6-7

[Article by Janusz Janicki, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department: "New Year of Party Training -- Continuing the Ideological Offensive"]

[Excerpts] The 3d year of party work to promote internal party education following the 1980-81 crisis begins this month. We have often informed our readers about the results of party work in the past 2 years -- both about its positive achievements and its difficulties and shortcomings -- and we can say that we have greatly promoted party training within the party.

Although we have achieved considerable progress in propagating party education, we are still faced with numerous shortcomings in this. The main shortcoming is still lack of effectiveness, which is especially evident at ideological meetings and, to a lesser extent, in other forms of party training.

Ideological meetings have primarily taken the form of lectures, but the level of interest of the participants and their discussions has generally been low. Both during lectures and discussions at such meetings, participants have displayed a superficial ability to relate the theory of Marxism-Leninism to the practice of social life. They have very seldom shown any inclination to search for new methods of stimulating their interest, and so on.

In view of this, suggestions have been made that the system of educational work be changed. Although this may have to be done in the future, a decisive majority of party activists still favor the present system.

It is generally recognized that the present system of party education is the best possible system under existing conditions. That is why the Central Committee Secretariat has decided to retain this system and has introduced only certain modifications to it in the directives for 1984-85 party training. The setting up of worker activists schools is the most important modification. Fully exploiting the present system of party training is one of the important tasks in increasing the effectiveness of training. The opportunities for this are considerable and involve improvements in training aids and training organization, in making allowances for the time available to party members, and in the performance of lecturers. There is no doubt that we need new central initiatives in this regard. Specially devised television and radio programs providing auxiliary training materials will represent such an initiative.

However, only the militancy of the executive committees of primary party organizations and local party cells can be of decisive importance in this regard. Without this militancy and increased responsibility for training we will never be able to improve the quality of ideological meetings. As is the case on many occasions at present, they will be neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring, unless they are properly prepared and the participants are acquainted with and made interested in the subjects and literature in advance. Unfortunately, in most cases this is not done.

There are people who say that organized training work in the form of training meetings and courses should be abandoned in favor of self-instruction. These people forget the character of our party. What they have in mind are cadre organizations, which are composed of people who have developed strong urges to shore up their commitment with ideological prowess. However, our party is a mass party, which must not only see that the ideopolitical knowledge of its members is enriched, but must make efforts to inspire sections of its members to develop a need for such knowledge.

The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat's directives for 1984-85 party training stress that the conditions under which our party operates and the tasks facing it impose a special status on party training, which should become a special cause for all party organizations and cells. Party training should enrich ideopolitical knowledge, foster the skills of political struggle, and develop the personal attitudes of party members so that they are able to make a more effective impact on their fellow workers and win strong and lasting support for party policies. Party cells must see that party training takes place in all primary party organizations and covers all party members, and must give special help to the party organizations that operate in the communities in which the party's political influence is still limited.

The subjects of party training have been adapted to party needs. The 1984-85 program of party training includes a cycle of themes entitled "The Key Problems of the PZPR's Program and Policy." This program includes 12 subjects, which have already been communicated to all party cells.

At least six of these themes must be discussed at the ideological meetings organized by each primary party organization. These meetings and their scope should be adjusted to the specific conditions of individual communities. However, all primary party organizations must organize meetings to discuss the following four themes: 1) the declaration "What We Are Fighting For and Where We Are Heading" (November 1984); 2) thrift -- a condition for economic development and higher living standards (January 1985); 3) political and occupational militancy of party members in implementing the line of agreement, struggle, and socialist reforms -- the condition for strengthening the PZPR's leading role (March 1985); and 4) traditions and the modern nature of the worker-peasant alliance (May 1985).

The party's struggle to expand and strengthen public confidence in its program and organizational activity takes place under conditions of acute ideological confrontation between socialism and capitalism and in a situation where we are being harassed by many domestic difficulties on the ideological, political, and social fronts. In this connection, it is especially important to launch an intensive ideological offensive as indicated by the resolutions of the 13th Central Committee plenum and the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. The main goals of this offensive are to implement the resolutions of the 13th plenum and the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, which stress the close links between ideology, politics, and economics; to strengthen the policy of national agreement as the condition for promoting impact on society; and to mobilize the people for the struggle against threats to peace and against the anticommunist crusade against Poland, the socialist community, and all progressive forces in the world.

I think that we may expect the organizers and lecturers responsible for party training to do their best in tackling their difficult tasks in this connection, and to implement the Central Committee Secretariat's directives for 1984-85 party training.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ORTEGA ON NATIONAL DAY

AUI81043 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua:

The national day of the Republic of Nicaragua affords me the pleasure to extend cordial congratulations to you on behalf of the Romanian people and government, and on my own behalf, together with best wishes for prosperity and peace to the friendly Nicaraguan people.

I want to express the conviction that in the spirit of talks we conducted in Bucharest, relations between Romania and Nicaragua will continue to develop to the benefit of our peoples, of peace, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK JOURNALISTS 19 SEPTEMBER

AUI91849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/09/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on September 19 a delegation of journalists from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Chae Chun-pyong, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, editor-in-chief of the newspaper MINJU CHOSUN, who are paying a visit to Romania. The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between the party and state leaders of the two countries.

During the talk, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere, the positive course was highlighted of the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples, with emphasis on the decisive significance of the Romanian-Korean summit for the expansion and deepening of those links. In that context, the contribution and role of the press were emphasized in better knowledge and rapprochement between the two peoples, in the further development of the Romanian-Korean friendship and collaboration.

JAPANESE PARLIMENTARY GROUPS VISIT BUCHAREST

Diet Delegation Departs

AUI51753 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/9/1984 -- The delegation of the Japanese Diet, led by Mutsuo Kimura, speaker of the House of Councillors, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on September 15 in the morning. The Japanese parliamentarians were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Glosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. Also present were Takaaki Hasegawa, Japan's ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy.

Friendship Group Meets Giosan

AU191853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/09/1984 — On Wednesday, September 19, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview with Setsu Shiga, secretary general of the Japan-Romania friendship parliamentary group.

The fine Romanian-Japanese relations were highlighted and the contribution was underscored which the parliaments in the two countries, the friendship parliamentary groups make to the intensification of collaboration between the two countries in fields of mutual interest.

The same day, the Japanese guests met with Alexa Haralambie, chairman of the National Council for Physical Education and Sports.

BUCHAREST MAYOR MEETS ISTANBUL COUNTERPART

AU191540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1426 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/9/1984 — On Wednesday, September 19, Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Bucharest Municipality, mayor general of the capital city, had an interview with Bedrettin Dolan, mayor of Istanbul municipality, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, information was exchanged regarding the two municipalities' administration, their economic and social-cultural activities.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES — By presidential decree, Comrade Petre Lupu has been appointed ambassador extra-ordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Venezuela in lieu of Comrade Marin Argint who has been recalled.

[Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Aug 84 p 2 AU] J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, has received Nicolae Finantu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, who presented his credentials. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Aug 84 p 6 AU] On Thursday [30 August] King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden received Ioan Ceterchi, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Sweden. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Aug 84 p 6 AU] By presidential decree, Comrade Gheorghe Arsene was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Tunisia. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 84 p 5 AU]

LIBYAN EMBASSY RECEPTION — Bucharest AGERPRES 12/9/1984 — On the 15th anniversary of the September 1 Revolution, the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the People's Committee of the People's Office of that country in Bucharest gave a reception on September 12. The guests included Marin Enache, deputy prime minister, Ion Patan, and Nicolae Busui, ministers, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, men of culture and arts, journalists. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and members of the diplomatic corps attended. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 84 AU]

AUGUST INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION UP 4.4 PERCENT

LD200326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0831 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- According to the figures released by the Federal Statistics Institute industrial production in Yugoslavia in August was up by 4.4 percent compared to the same month last year. During the first 8 months of this year industrial output in the country rose by 5.2 percent compared with the same period last year. All the republics and provinces also recorded increased industrial production in August: Montenegro by 17.5 percent; Macedonia, 9 percent; Serbia proper, 7.9 percent; Croatia, 5.8 percent; Slovenia and Vojvodina each, 3.2 percent; and both Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo, 2.4 percent. Shipping industry recorded the highest rate of growth of 38.4 percent while the tobacco industry recorded a fall in production of 16.2 percent in the first 8 months of this year.

EX-IM BANK DELEGATION VISITS; TO REFINANCE DEBTS

AU191355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 17 (TANJUG) -- The United States Export-Import Bank will refinance the debts of Yugoslav banks and enterprises that fall due this year under direct and guaranteed credits granted by the financial institution.

The agreement was reached today during a visit by an Ex-Im Bank delegation headed by William Draper to the Jugobanka in Belgrade. The delegation said the Ex-Im Bank remains open to projects in Yugoslavia.

REAGAN-GROMYKO TALKS 'PRESUPPOSE BIG CHANGES'

AU190812 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15/16 Sep 84 p 13

[From Vlado Teslic "The Week in the World" column: "Gromyko and Reagan"]

[Text] It is understandable that the world public this week paid most attention to the confirmation of the report that the Soviet foreign minister will visit Washington in addition to New York and will meet President Reagan. The questions now range from wondering whether this is an indication of a thaw in Soviet-American relations up to examining the two sides' motives.

What first catches the eye in connection with this visit, which only 5 or 6 years ago would have been considered normal, is that it was agreed upon without any difficulties at a time when Honecker and Zhivkov had cancelled their agreed visits to Chancellor Kohl in Bonn because -- as transpires from indirect explanations in Berlin and Sofia (and in Moscow) -- the FRG accepted American nuclear missiles on its territory.

Does this mean that the big powers within an alliance are allowed something that the little ones are not, when in the same alliance the big ones are, after all, much more responsible for the spread of nuclear arms? Does this mean that the big powers may sit at the same table even after the "megaphone diplomacy," "the outlawing" and the bombing of the "empire of evil," but that the small powers, within one or the other "empire," must not do it, even when they are guided by wider interests of peace and detente?

Respected German politician Willy Brandt is probably standing on the firm ground of reality when he says that the Germans cannot bypass the big powers, and when he thinks in addition that something was done wrongly (in his country) because of which the very narrow room to maneuver to improve relations between the two Germanies has not been exploited.

Nevertheless, it seems that the essence lies in something that even Brandt does not yet acknowledge: a bloc carapace and view which oppresses both Germanies, according to which everything is subordinated to "higher interests," and which effectively blocks international cooperation on the basis of equality of all the states. There can be no progress, however, with such views, and attention is being drawn to this fact by the difficulties in the CSCE process and in the Stockholm talks, which resumed this week and where, unfortunately, bloc concepts and divisions prevail, despite the Helsinki spirit -- which is not a spirit of blocs.

It is much more difficult to foresee the two big powers moving toward agreement than to understand their motives in returning to a dialogue. The American position seems to be both clear and at an advantage. If one bears in mind the fact that Ronald Reagan is the first U.S. President in recent history who has not met the highest Soviet statesmen, and that this has caused considerable apprehension in the American political public, who continue to believe that this is a key question in the preservation of peace, it becomes clear that Gromyko will be welcomed in the White House with open arms. In the prelude to American elections, this is not a factor without political weight.

Regarding the Soviet motives, it must be admitted that Gromyko at least has never shrunk from meeting American statesmen, always respecting vital Soviet interests, of course. It was believed, however, that it is not in the interest of these premises to do a favor for President Reagan in one way or another at a moment when America, in the shape of presidential candidate Mondale, offers an alternative of conciliation.

It is difficult to believe that Moscow has not carefully assessed Reagan's chances in the elections or the realism of its demand that U.S. missiles be withdrawn from West Europe as a condition for the resumption of negotiations. If one proceeds from the realism which has most frequently distinguished the Soviet positions, it is logical to suppose that the belief prevailed that much more is gained with negotiations, especially in the international field, and that a further arms race does not lead anywhere. Of course, it is a long way from this to success in negotiations, for success presupposes that the other side is guided by the same considerations.

In other words, all this presupposes big changes in the policy of the two big powers, and it is too early to talk about them.

COURT DISCUSSES APPLICATION OF LAWS IN KOSOVO

LD191239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0747 GMT 19 Sep 84

[By L.J. Markovic]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Desecration of grave stones, deliberate damage to fields, and violent behavior committed out of nationalistic, religious, or racial intolerance should be qualified as criminal acts. This attitude was adopted by the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia during its discussion on implementation of constitutionality and legality regarding counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo.

A proposal that violence resulting from nationalistic, religious, or racial intolerance, should qualify as a criminal act, under federal criminal law has recently been submitted to the SFRY Assembly for consideration. These are already punishable by the criminal laws of the republics and provinces. The proposal is expected to be discussed at the next session of the Federal Chamber on 27 September this year.

It is our view that in this way provision will be made for greater security of citizens in Kosovo and for more effective protection of one of the basic achievements of our revolution — brotherhood and unity, said Vasil Grivcev, president of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, in his statement to TANJUG. In this connection SFRY Criminal Law should also be updated since it was formulated at a time when there was no need for such provisions.

In the opinion of the Constitutional Court there are also loopholes in some laws governing the protection of property. It was agreed that a provision should be added to the provisions of Article 73 of the Obligation Law which would annul contracts on the sale of real property concluded under circumstances in which, either because of pressure or violence, the safety of people or their property is threatened or is not secured. These contracts will be declared void regardless of whether they have been completed or only partially implemented.

Article 141 of the same law should be amended by the provision that in cases of usurious contracts on the sale of property, the pecuniary obligation of the buyer who acquired the property unjustly at a lower price, could be increased to the amount considered to be fair. In the existing provisions of the Obligation Law this issue is treated one-sidedly.

Employing people on the basis of their nationality, a practice widely applied in the province, has been assessed as unconstitutional and illegal. "We are firmly convinced that a knowledge of either Albanian or Serbo-Croatian should not be equated with demands for expertise and skill and that it could not be included among the requirements for getting a job, and it should definitely not be a criterion for determining personal incomes," Grivcev said. It is quite clear that we are talking here about discrimination since this condition is being stipulated even when knowledge of either of the languages has nothing to do with the requirements of a job.

This stipulation is contained in the social contract about the implementation of cadre policy in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in Article 9 of this contract, which states that the national structure of cadres and the leadership should correspond to the national composition of a specific sociopolitical community. "Political representation is one thing, demand for expertise is something totally different," Grivcev commented.

The Constitutional Court of Serbia has started proceedings to assess the constitutionality of this article of the social contract.

The issue of the use of the flags of our nations and nationalities, which has already been discussed by the Federal Chamber, should, in view of the Constitutional Court, be legally regulated. The right to use a flag has not been legally regulated either in the Socialist Republic of Serbia or in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The flag used by members of Albanian nationality in Kosovo is identical with that of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. According to Yugoslav regulations, flags of foreign states are used only when our country is visited by the head of the corresponding foreign state. The right to fly other states' flags should for that matter be legally regulated but in such a way, Grivcev said, that it does not interfere with the sovereignty of our country. This is why this issue, which has been widely discussed by our public, should be legally regulated.

FOCUS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION VIEWED

LD191357 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 19 Sep 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 19 (TANJUG) -- Peace, disarmament and development will be the principal focus of activity of Yugoslavia's delegation at the 39th U.N. General Assembly session in New York.

At the session Yugoslavia will act together with other Movement of Non-alignment members. An accord on non-aligned countries joint action will be reached at a non-aligned ministerial meeting from October 1 to 3. This accord is particularly important for preserving the movement's unity of action along the lines of non-aligned strategic directions of action.

The Yugoslav delegation will invest efforts towards an agreement being reached on the start of global negotiations between developing and developed countries regarding ways to overcome the current economic crisis.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic heads the Yugoslav delegation at the U.N. General Assembly session. Dizdarevic is expected to take part in a general debate on September 26. More than forty meetings the Yugoslav foreign secretary is envisaged to have with the foreign ministers of other countries will be an opportunity for exchanges of views on all major questions in international relations and a chance for promoting bilateral cooperation.

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES BUDGET BALANCE, EXPENDITURES

LD191946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] has proposed rebalancing the federal budget for this year by 12.7 billion which should be provided by original revenues, without increasing the obligations of the republics and provinces. This information was adopted today by members of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for the Budget.

Egon Padovan, assistant federal secretary of finance, informed the committee members that this year 59.8 percent of the resources planned which should have been 66.7 percent have flowed into the budget coffers, but that this is 3.3 percent more than last year. A total of 64.1 percent of planned revenue came from the sales tax and 79.4 percent from other taxes. Revenue from these two sources is higher than last year. The only revenue which registered a drop was from customs duty, of which 48.5 percent of planned revenue was collected, while other revenue was more or less in line with the figures laid down.

All the republics and provinces have fully met their debts to the federation -- 65 percent of the planned funds have been paid and the FEC's estimate is that this trend will continue until the end of the year. This would make 1984 the 1st year, after quite some time, in which this part of the budget has been paid in full and on time, Padovan said.

In budgetary expenditure this year only temporary loans and not the credits of the National Bank were used and they were paid back the same month. They were used chiefly to finance the Yugoslav People's Army and the disabled and veterans' protection.

Compared with the plan, the least money came from the tax on oil derivatives (due to lesser consumption) but, on the other hand, revenue from the production of tobacco, medicines, alcohol and passenger cars was somewhat higher.

Price increases and the unfavorable exchange rate of the dinar exerted a negative influence on budgetary expenditure, and thus the resources of the current reserves were practically used up. Most of the money lacking should be used to finance the regular activities of the Yugoslav People's Army and to meet some international debts.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces is to decide on the rebalancing of the federal budget.

Committee members adopted the FEC's proposal that 35 million dinars be set aside from next year's budget for the modernization of the technical base of the TANJUG news agency. Funds would be given to TANJUG as a noneconomic investment and would represent the absolute minimum in order to be able to continue with the agency's modernization which had already begun.

SFRY PRESIDENCY REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

LD191954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- Chaired by Radovan Vlakovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, the SFRY Presidency today considered Yugoslavia's international activity. The Presidency was briefed on the results of the visit by PRC President Li Xiannian and the ensuing talks.

It was judged that the visit, which reflected the close relations between the two socialist countries, had given a fresh impetus to the further development of cooperation on the principles of independence, full equality and mutual respect. The Presidency expressed the conviction that the talks between Presidents Veselin Djuranovic and Li Xiannian would also make a significant contribution to further promoting concrete forms of economic cooperation.

Noting that the views held by Yugoslavia and China concerning international relations are identical or close, the Presidency stressed the importance of the two countries' view that the international community should intensify activities aimed at halting the present extremely unfavorable and dangerous developments in the world, which make possible a free and more rapid development and progress for all countries.

Assessing President Djuranovic's talks with Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic and president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, the Presidency found that they had contributed to the knowledge of the latest developments on the African Continent. The talks on topical international themes had shown that the two countries fully agreed that the policy of the Nonaligned Movement plays an irreplaceable role in efforts to solve the present complex international situation.

Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, told the Presidency about the Yugoslav delegation's participation in the jubilee celebration of the Bulgarian national holiday and the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution. He had a conversation with the highest-ranking Bulgarian leaders, during which both sides expressed readiness to continue developing Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation on the basis of agreed principles and achieved accords. The Presidency also assessed as useful the meetings and talks which our delegation held with the heads of other delegations to this celebration.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, reported to the SFRY Presidency on the meeting recently held in Malta of ministers of the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of a decision of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries. This meeting, the first to be held at the ministerial level, was important both from the point of view of its participants' contribution to efforts to improve the situation in this area which is troubled by numerous crises, problems and stockpiling of arms, and from the point of view of a broader activation of the Nonaligned Movement.

At the session, particular attention was drawn to the significance of the accord achieved on the future comprehensive cooperation between the participant countries and their efforts to open the framework of this cooperation to other European Mediterranean countries in order to create conditions necessary to overcome tension and bloc [word indistinct] and consolidate peace, security, and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Stress was also placed on the importance of the view, unanimously adopted in Valletta, that the security of Europe and the Mediterranean are indivisible, regarding with which it was stressed that activities aimed at increased trust, security and disarmament, like the conference in Stockholm is discussing, should also be extended to the Mediterranean.

The SFRY Presidency assessed as useful the meeting's view that the continuity of cooperation between the countries of the Mediterranean should be ensured and its conclusion that the next ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement should be held in early 1986.

The federal secretary also reported on the Yugoslav delegation's preparations for the 39th session of the UN General Assembly and the ministerial meetings of nonaligned countries and the Group of 77, scheduled to be held in New York. In connection with this, the need was stressed for increased efforts within the UN framework to strengthen its role in preserving peace and security, reviving detente and dialogue, finding a way out of the crisis in economic relations, and solving the world's development problem.

The ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in New York will provide an opportunity to coordinate the joint stand of nonaligned countries in the discussion on the fundamental issues on the UN General Assembly's agenda. The meeting will also consider the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the existing grave international situation, with the aim of relaxing tension and broadening international cooperation based on equality.

The ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 will discuss questions of mutual economic cooperation of developing countries and their joint stand in their relations and talks with developed countries.

JUSTICE MINISTER SIGNS LEGAL ACCORD WITH CYPRUS

LD200914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Nicosia, September 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Justice Borislav Krajina and Cypriot Minister of Justice Phoebus Kliridhis signed in Nicosia today, Wednesday, an intergovernmental agreement on legal assistance between Yugoslavia and Cyprus. The above agreement is the first of this type Cyprus signs with a non-aligned country.

Borislav Krajina and members of a Yugoslav delegation were received today by acting head of state, Cypriot House of Representatives President Georyios Ladas. In the ensuing talk both sides stated satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries, to which the just-signed agreement also contributes.

PLANINC RECEIVES NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD191427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) — Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council[FEC], today received Michael Adigun, minister for national planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who is heading his country's delegation at the current session of the joint Yugoslav-Nigerian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Jon Srbovan, member of the FEC, and J.D. Olufemi Sokoya, Nigerian ambassador to the SFRY, positive assessments were made of the outcome of the joint committee's session. The two sides expect that the future development of Yugoslav-Nigerian economic cooperation, through better use of the economic potentials which the two countries possess, will be marked by an increase in the volume of trade between the two countries.

DJURANOVIC SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Cables Mengistu

AU191552 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade — On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, with cordial congratulations and wishes to the friendly Ethiopian people for further successes in developing their country. Among other things, the telegram emphasizes the importance of advancing the mutually useful Yugoslav-Ethiopian cooperation which already characterized the traditional relations between the two nonaligned countries.

Cables Guinea-Bissau President

AU191557 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of the Revolution and chief of state, with cordial congratulations and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country. Among other things, the telegram emphasizes satisfaction with the useful talks that were held on the occasion of President Vieira's recent visit to Yugoslavia.

LABOR ORGANIZATION MEMBERS CRITICIZE LC PASSIVITY

LD191728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- At their session last night, the Communists in the joint services of the Danube-Tisa-Danube hydrosystem criticized most severely the passive attitude of LC members, of whom, in Marija Novakovic's view, there are nearly two-thirds in this organization. This, as stressed in the debate, is the greatest weakness of this party organization. The proposed conclusions, therefore, of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee should be seen as a call to action. In the Danube-Tisa-Danube [D-T-D] composite organization of associated labor this means general mobilization of skills, funds, and equipment in order to implement the recently compiled study on increasing food production by pooling the capital of all republics and provinces.

Having stated that every Communist would affirm his political orientations with the economic stabilization program, Zora Plavsic recalled that Yugoslavia had invested considerable funds in the D-T-D canal, the largest artificial river, and it must not remain underutilized. For all of us in Vojvodina and in the whole of the country this represents the road to more food for domestic markets and for exports.

The party organization of the D-T-D joint services is one of the 60 basic LC organizations of this system which employ about 12,500. This large political and specialized force of the hydrosystem should be linked up even better, Jovan Bubalo said and proposed that the present form of Communists' organization inside the composite organization of associated labor be reexamined.

Ruzica Kulenovic noted that up to now the secretariat had mostly carried out the tasks which the entire basic organization should have done. An end must be put to such a practice because it creates inertia in the LC. In her view, in the future more attention should be paid to admitting new members. Not a single member has been admitted to this basic organization for a long time.

Vlada Pantovic said that the activity of Communists could not be seen separately from the work place and that the LC should further discuss the way every member carries out his or her party obligations. One of the conditions for better work by LC organizations is, in Lajos Djetvai's view, better flow of information, in particular in large systems such as the D-T-D because it has happened that Communists and workers in one work organization did not know what was happening in another.

SFRY ASSEMBLY TO PROPOSE AUTONOMY IN PLANNING

LD191456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 19 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly of Yugoslavia is soon to discuss a bill on planning, viewed as one of the most important documents in terms of the implementation of the country's Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme.

The bill envisages considerably broader powers of work organizations, which are independently to plan their development in keeping with the economic laws. The development plans of work organization will serve as the basis of the development plans of the municipalities, provinces, republics and the federation. The "planning from the base" is viewed as a headway since many development plans in Yugoslavia which have come "from above," including the current medium-term plan, have been assessed as unrealistic and practically invalidated.

The autonomy of work organizations in development planning, however, will not mean the absence of coordination. Respect for the interests of mutually dependent work organizations and socio-political communities (municipalities) is to serve as the basic corrective instrument along this line. Furthermore, as the bill proposes, the municipalities, provinces, republics and the federation will have the right to intervene if they establish that a work organization's development plan is not based on realistic material prerequisites or does not respect the common objectives. More realistic development plans, based on economic criteria and prepared with the assistance of expert institutions, will no doubt set better guidelines for the national economy's development, as set out.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

LD191936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- The session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation (chaired by Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium), with the participation of a large number of scientific workers, today discussed the progress of science and technology in the world and the ideopolitical tasks of the LC in order that our country might join this process more quickly and apply its achievements.

It was pointed out in the debate that most analysts believe that in the development and application of higher technology, Yugoslavia lags behind the development countries, and that since the end of the seventies the share of our own research results and solutions is falling more and more while the imports of foreign technology continue to rise, leading to a lagging in all expanding branches.

It was also said that some imported technology represents an objective obstacle to mutual integration in the country and that foreign companies, with their restrictive clauses, have intensified the process of the division of the unified Yugoslav market and the fragmentation of our production.

On the other hand, it was stressed that the LCY, by adopting the starting foundations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program has raised the fundamental issues of our country's further socioeconomic development and that therefore it is all the more necessary to overcome as soon as possible, stagnation and hesitation in implementing the first stage of this program, including maximum use of the existing scientific research potentials which the country already has at its disposal and by opting for a speedier development of science and technology in spheres which Yugoslavia considers as essential for its own development and for the improvement of its position in the international division of labor.

There was also insistence in the debate on our not remaining passive and on the fringe of modern trends in world development, by recognizing the fact that today all countries are engaged in a fierce battle for the most favorable position possible in the new international division of labor dictated by the modern scientific-technological revolution. Its outcome will determine the position of every country as a whole for a long time to come. This is of great significance if one bears in mind the growing but asymmetric economic and technological interdependence in the world today.

In this connection it was pointed out that this is the reason why one should not approach the speedier inclusion of our country in these processes from the technological-engineering or only from the economic-systemic aspect but above all from the socioeconomic aspect, as one of the essential working class issues, in view of the fact that this is also a question of the era about what the LCY should begin to do today for the development of our country tomorrow.

In connection with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the recently signed social agreement on the foundations of the technological development strategy, it was said in the debate that they represent the first step in the direction of a unified policy in this sphere, both in the direction of stimulating the development of Yugoslav science and technology as well as of the control and selective approach regarding the imports of foreign technology.

How much knowledge in the conditions of socialist self-management would be truly affirmed as an increasingly significant factor and objective integrator of the Yugoslav economy would depend, as stated, on the extent to which direct producers themselves insist on the strengthening of research and development units in their own collectives and work, through the delegate system, for planned directing and programming of the scientific research work, for more aggressive scientific and technological policy as well as a more rational approach to the imports of foreign know-how and exports of our own know-how.

It was emphasized that what is primarily at stake is the working class attitude to science. This is linked most directly with the issues of the working class' socio-economic position, the objective possibilities of the working class using science and creating technology, and at the same time, the economic diktat that modern technology be utilized.

The commission then verified the attitudes presented in the debate at its earlier session devoted to our foreign liquidity, in connection with the joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, but before the LCY Central Committee session which will discuss these problems.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO EXPORTS RISE -- Pristina, 19 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the first 8 months of this year exports from Kosovo amounted to 15 billion and 651 million dinars which is up 10 percent from the same period last year. Particularly encouraging is the fact that exports to the convertible currency area were up by 40 percent compared to the same period last year. Imports remain more or less at the same level as last year with those from the convertible currency area falling by 5 percent. Exports in August were up 39 percent from the same month last year. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 19 Sep 84 LD]

ZIMBABWE COOPERATION AGREEMENT -- Harare, Sept 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe signed a three-year programme on cooperation in science, technology, education and culture here today. Foundations for bilateral cooperation in these fields were laid down by a general agreement in 1981, shortly after Zimbabwe's liberation. The programme is seen as reflecting a need for further strengthening of cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries. A Yugoslav project for a new educational and technical centre in Mutage [name as received] figures prominently in this cooperation so far, the two sides stressed. Yugoslavs are currently working on a study involving construction of a series of small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations in Zimbabwe. The project aims to ensure sufficient quantities of water, one of the most difficult problems in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 19 Sep 84 LD]